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HOUSE PASSES SEVERE DRY ENFORCING ACT BRITAIN RATIFIES SPECIAL FRENCH TREATY

SENATE COMMITTEE REFUSES WILSON AUTHORITY TO NAME REPARATION COMMISSIONER

Accepts Knox Resolution Denying U. S. Right to Help Enforce Peace Terms.
PRESIDENT IS BETTER.
Physician Allows Him to Meet Senators, Though Still Very Weak.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—In response to President Wilson's request that it approve provisional appointment of an American representative on the Reparations Commission to be created under the Peace Treaty, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today adopted a declaration that until the treaty is ratified "no power exists" to carry out its provisions.

The declaration, in the form of a resolution by Senator Knox, Republican, Pennsylvania, was adopted without a record vote, though the committee previously had divided eight to seven in favor of substituting the Knox proposal for one which would have left open the question of the President's authority. In this vote Senator McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota, joined the Democrats in the negative.

A motion by Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, of Nebraska, to add later a declaration of the President's power to act, was lost nine to six, Senator McCumber voting with the Republicans.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION DENYING U. S. RIGHT TO AID.

Senator Knox's resolution follows: "That it is the judgment of the committee that until the proposed treaty is ratified, in accordance with its terms no power exists to execute any of its provisions either provisionally or otherwise."

Under the treaty the Reparations Commission would have wide powers in fixing the reparation to be demanded of Germany, and the President had written the committee that he considered it important to American business interests that the United States be represented.

President Wilson was sufficiently recovered to-day from his indisposition to resume conferences with Republican Senators at the White House without objection from Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, his personal physician.

Admiral Grayson said the President was in no pain, but that he still was extremely weak.

"The President is sitting up and now receiving a caller," said Admiral Grayson, "and he probably will be up at least until lunch time. He was very anxious to get to work this morning, and I thought it would do him no harm to see one or two people. It depends upon how he feels in the middle of the day whether he goes back to bed again this afternoon."

The President went into conference at 10 o'clock with Senator Edge of New Jersey and he hoped to fill other engagements which he was forced to defer yesterday because of an acute attack of intestinal trouble which developed upon his return from a week-end trip down the Potomac.

SENATOR McNARY URGES COVENANT BE ACCEPTED

In the Senate today Senator McNary, Republican, Oregon, urged that

COMMONS PASSES THIRD READING OF TREATY OF PEACE

Special Agreement to Protect France Wins Unanimous Support.

LONDON, July 22.—The House of Commons passed unanimously early this morning, after what was virtually an all-night session, the Anglo-French Treaty Bill in all its stages, which guarantees to France should that country be assailed, the assistance of Great Britain. It is the same treaty which President Wilson will later present to the United States Congress. If it is ratified by the Senate France will have in any time of distress the united support of Great Britain and the United States.

The House of Commons also passed unanimously the third reading of the peace treaty with Germany, completing the debate on the subject.

The discussion of the Anglo-French treaty began at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Commander Kennedy moved the rejection of the bill on the ground that it was inconsistent with the spirit of the League of Nations. Joseph Devlin, Nationalist, seconded the motion.

PREMIER SAYS TREATY WOULD HAVE PREVENTED WAR.

Premier Lloyd George, defending the bill, said if the treaty had been in existence in 1914 with the signatures of Great Britain and the United States appended to it the war would not have occurred. He added he was confident 99 per cent of the British people approved the treaty.

The German Treaty Bill passed the Committee of the Whole without amendment. When the third reading was moved, Joseph Devlin, Nationalist, demanded its rejection as a protest against the Premier's reference to Ireland.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying, ridiculed the suggestion that his attitude toward Ireland had changed. He said he adhered to his position announced in the general election and was prepared to carry it into effect. The home ruler, he added, could have home rule for themselves if they wished it, but they could not force it on Ulster.

THE HOUSE THEN REJECTED MR. DEVLIN'S MOTION BY A VOTE OF 162 TO 4.

DECLARES LONDON TRIAL WOULD BE FAIR

Premier Lloyd George's recent announcement that the former German Emperor would be tried before a tribunal in London had created much discussion, and several members, including Lord Robert Cecil, expressed doubts as to the advisability of the trial being held in London. The selection of a neutral country for this purpose, it has been contended, would have been better.

The Premier, in answer to this, said: "What right have we to assume that any neutral country could desire to be the scene of such a trial? The

IMPRISONED GIRL AND WOMAN DEAD IN MYSTERY FIRE

Jersey City Firemen Find Door to Apartment Tied With Rope.

WINDOWS NAILED SHUT.

Fire Fighter Tells How He Found All Means of Escape Shut Off.

Police are investigating the mysterious imprisonment of a mother and child in their burning home in Jersey City, injuries which they received having caused their death in the City Hospital. Their rescuer found the door to the room in which they were imprisoned tied stoutly with a rope on the outside so that the occupants could not open it.

Mrs. Mary Flentusch, thirty-four years old, and her daughter, Sylvia, eleven years old, the victims, died in the hospital after being carried from No. 475 Henderson Street. Their garments were burned from them.

The mother occupied three rooms on the first floor of the four-story brick building and conducted a grocery store in the front rooms. The adjoining room back was a store-room and Mrs. Flentusch and Sylvia slept in the rear room. During the progress of the fire early to-day eight other persons living in upper floors of the building escaped without difficulty.

Fire Department chauffeur Henry Ennis forced a door into the hallway and heard a woman moaning in the back room. He ran to the door and found it closed, a rope being tightly secured to the knob and then nailed to the wall in such a way that the door could not be opened from the inside. Ennis tore off the rope and ran into the room.

Mrs. Flentusch was found crumpled upon the floor and Sylvia upon a coal stove in which there was no fire. Both were burned and unconscious. Flames were bursting through the wall from the store-room. The door connecting the two rooms was a mass of flames and there was no other exit except through the barred door into the hall, for the two windows had been boarded up on the outside.

Mrs. Flentusch had broken the glass in the windows and had loosened some of the boards, before losing consciousness.

Ennis carried the mother and child out and they were taken to the City Hospital where Mrs. Flentusch was questioned by the police before she died to learn if she could throw some light on the mysterious binding of the door.

Mrs. Flentusch said that she had had a quarrel with a neighbor and that this woman had threatened her. She said she had never seen the rope on the door, although she had used the hall door last night. Mrs. Flentusch told the police that she had left two lights burning in the grocery store and one in the room where she was found.

Mrs. Anna Andrzejewski of No. 477 Henderson Street was taken to Police Headquarters and examined. The police are not yet convinced that the fire was of incendiary origin. There is said to have been \$1,000 in insurance on the store and \$1,500 on the furniture of the Flentusch home. Frank Miller, No. 181 Pavonin Street, told the police that he had taken several articles to the Hudson Terminal station in Manhattan and had checked them for Mrs. Flentusch. Other boys told the police the same story.

The Premier, in answer to this, said: "What right have we to assume that any neutral country could desire to be the scene of such a trial? The

WASHINGTON RACE RIOTS WORST SINCE CIVIL WAR; FIVE DEAD AND MORE DYING

Wilson Asked to Proclaim Martial Law to Suppress Outbreaks.

TEN ARE NEAR DEATH.

"Jim Crow" Cars Also Requested in Resolution—Another Woman Attacked.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Congress was asked to-day to take notice of the race riots and crime wave in the National Capitol to-day and President Wilson was asked to declare martial law and police the city with troops, in resolutions introduced in the House by Representatives Clark, Democrat, of Florida and Valle, Republican, of Colorado, respectively.

The riots of the last three days have been declared the worst since the Civil war.

Soon after noon the nearest official estimate of last night's rioting stood at five dead, ten expected to die, scores of lesser wounded or injured and the cases of 175 rioters docketed in the police courts.

Representative Clark's resolution was a scathing arraignment of the local police and the city government. It proposed that the Speaker of the House appoint a select committee to investigate the crime wave and the attacks on women and report what changes may be necessary in the police force or the city government and determine what officials are responsible.

At the same time Senator Harrison of Mississippi, Democrat, introduced a resolution to separate the whites and blacks on the street cars. "For the past month or so," recited Representative Clark's resolution, "the capital of the nation seems to have been infested with the vilest criminals in all the land. Larceny, burglary, assault of various kinds and attacks on many women have occurred almost within the shadow of the capital building itself. The officials of the District of Columbia have utterly failed to bring to justice the cowardly and inhuman beasts who are guilty of cruelly ravishing innocent and defenseless women."

The police of the District of Columbia or their superiors are either too timid or too inefficient to bring these criminal scoundrels to the bar of justice. The existing conditions are a shame and a disgrace to the police and the higher officials. It is the solemn duty of this Congress to make the streets of Washington safe for the good women of the land. This present district government is unquestionably incapable from weakness, inefficiency or timidity to deal with the situation with the firm hand required."

All the resolutions were received for reference in the usual way. By request of the police all merchants and pawnshops to-day ceased selling firearms. There is no law in the capital governing the access to the merchants voluntarily aided to the request of the police. There was a rush of citizens to-day to buy arms. The negroes and rioters demonstrated at last night's scenes and the previous disturbances that they were well supplied.

Coincident with Congressional de-

MISS GLADYS M'INTYRE, A. E. F. 'DOUGHNUT GIRL' BRIDE OF ARMY OFFICER



Married to Man She Met While Winning Fame as Salvation Army Worker in France.

Miss Gladys E. McIntyre not only won a War Cross for her service as a Salvation Army "Doughnut Girl" in France, but a wedding ring. Lieut. Russell A. Harmon of Company C, 104th Regiment of the 26th New England Division slipped it on her finger last night. The culmination of the war romance was kept secret until this morning when Mrs. Harmon's father, who is a Colonel in the Salvation Army, announced the marriage, which was performed at 11 E. K. Street, Brooklyn, where Mrs. Harmon is a graduate of Pratt Institute. Mrs. Harmon was busy in charity work before the war.

WEDDING IN AIRPLANE A FIELD DAY FEATURE

Band to Play "There Goes the Bride" at Ceremony Over Sheepshead Speedway.

A wedding in high circles is going to be one of the attractions at the Police Field Day in Sheepshead Park, Sheepshead Bay next Saturday afternoon. Miss Millie Schaffer of Sea Girt, N. J., will be married in an airplane to Lieut. George S. Burgess, who will pilot the craft. The couple will be married by the Rev. Alexander Wouters of No. 118 54th Street, Brooklyn, who will follow them through the sky in a machine piloted by Lieut. H. S. Barksdale who will be best man.

Both machines will carry wireless telephone apparatus and there will be a wireless telephone in the grand stand, where also will be the bridesmaid. The ceremony will be listened to and transmitted over the grounds by a megaphone. As the two airplanes fly through the air the band will play "There Goes the Bride," the music being carried aloft by the phone. A wedding march will be played during the ceremony.

BLIMP DISASTER STARTS THREE BIG INVESTIGATIONS

Federal, State and City Authorities Seek to Place Blame for Deaths.

PILOT IS DETAINED.

Inquiry to Determine If Untried Devices Caused Burning of Dirigible.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Federal, State and city officials to-day began a searching investigation of the explosion of the dirigible balloon Wingfoot which yesterday resulted in eleven deaths and the injury of twenty-eight others and wrecked the interior of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

Charges that several devices used on the giant blimp were practically untried and were used for the first time on this type of aircraft will be made the subject of rigid inquiry by officials.

One of these devices was a rotary motor which was loaned for the purpose by Major Clarence Maranville, Chief of Army Air Craft Division at the Akron, O., Flying Field, who declared that while there was danger of fire in its use, he believed every necessary precaution had been taken to prevent an accident.

Another device said to have been used for the first time on a blimp was a number of silk balloons attached to the main body, and Major Maranville says the friction of these balloons against the silk sides of the structure may have been responsible for the accident.

CORONER'S JURY TO HAVE EXPERT ASSISTANCE.

Coroner Peter M. Hoffman and State Attorney Hoyne declared that it was probable that several officials of the Chicago office of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, builders and owners of the dirigible, would be taken into custody before the end of the day. They said every effort would be made to fix responsibility for the disaster and punish those found to be guilty.

Coroner Hoffman impelled a Coroner's Jury of well-known business men to investigate the disaster. He also named a commission of six electrical engineers to act with the jury in an advisory capacity in fixing the blame for the tragedy.

Charles F. Clyde, United States District Attorney, detailed several of his assistants to assist in the inquiry and gather evidence for possible use later in prosecutions for manslaughter or criminal carelessness.

Seventeen persons have been detained as witnesses. Among those detained are Jack Rootner, pilot of the dirigible, who escaped by jumping with a parachute and W. C. Young, in charge of the Aeronautic Department of the Goodyear Company.

Of the eleven dead, nine were employees of the bank and two passengers in the airship. Five persons were in the airship at the time of the accident and three escaped. When the balloon crashed through the skylight of the bank at 5 o'clock more than 200 employees, mostly girls, were at work. More than 30,000 saw the accident.

The balloon with its five passengers was making its maiden trip above the city in the interest of an amusement park. According to witnesses, a spurt of flame appeared at the stern, above the engine. In a moment there was a puff of smoke and the flame attacked the big egg-shaped gas bag. Almost simultaneously four parachutes leaped from the balloon.

DRASTIC LAW TO ENFORCE PROHIBITION PASSES HOUSE BY A VOTE OF 287 TO 100

Wets Call Measure So Stringent as to Invite Veto of President—Delay Predicted in Senate—Provision of Act—Uproar on Roll Call.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The prohibition enforcement bill, described by members opposing it as drastic enough to invite a Presidential veto, was finally passed to-day by the House. The vote was 287 to 100, with three members voting present.

The vote on the passage of the bill was taken after a motion by Representative Igoe, Democrat, of Missouri, to recommit the bill had been defeated 255 to 136.

Nearly every member of the House was in attendance and there was so much noise during the roll call that Republican Leader Mondell was recorded as supporting the Igoe motion. He was permitted to change his vote.

NEW JOLT FOR DINERS; TEN PER CENT. FOR TIP TO WAITER SOON ON BILL

This Item Going on Checks, Though Blackjacking on Street Is Still a Crime.

AFTER you have gasped at the prices on the menu cards of the New York hotels and have imagined that the limit has been reached, steady yourself for a new thriller when the bill is furnished. A Long Beach hotel has blamed the way for the surprise and Broadway and Fifth Avenue will not be slow to adopt it.

Tucked away rather sheepishly at the foot of the bill just before the total line you will soon see something like this:

Waiter's tip 10 per cent. of check. The amount is added to the check.

The character of the service you receive will no longer determine the size of the tip. The hotel men will arbitrarily assess you the 10 per cent. You'll see it up-town soon! Blackjacking on the street is a crime.

TWO SALOON MEN ACCUSED OF WHISKEY AND BEER SALE

Held in \$500 After Detective Says He Bought Liquor at 3 A. M.

Following their arraignment on a short affidavit charging suspicion of violation of the liquor law, Hugh Dougherty, a saloon keeper of No. 25 Columbus Avenue, and his bartender, Philip McCabe, were held to-day by Magistrate Corrigan in West Side Court in \$500 bail each for a hearing on July 29.

Detective Martin Rothamel of Inspector Henry's staff testified that, accompanied by three other detectives, he bought beer and whiskey in Dougherty's place at 3 o'clock this morning.

HOUSE PASSES WAGE BILL.

\$5 Minimum for All Except Postal Employees Wins 368 to 47.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—By a vote of 368 to 47 the House today passed the bill providing a minimum wage of \$5 for all Government employees except those in the postal service.

There was applause on the floor when the vote was announced. Only a few visitors were in the galleries. The measure, which had been before the House for more than a week, now goes to the Senate, but House managers of the measure do not expect it will be accepted there as a whole.

The House bill will be substituted for the measure now being framed by the Senate Judiciary Committee, but Senate leaders were doubtful whether the bill could be brought before the Senate until the German Peace Treaty had been disposed of, involving a delay of many weeks.

The Prohibition Enforcement Bill, as it passed, provides that after Jan. 28, 1920, every person permitted under the law to have liquor in his possession shall report the quantity and kind to the Commissioners of Internal Revenue. (This applies to chemists, physicians, etc.)

After Feb. 1, 1920, the law provides that the possession of any liquor other than as authorized by the law shall be prima facie evidence that it is being kept for sale or otherwise in violation of the law.

It will not be required, however, to report, and it will not be illegal to have in one's possession, liquor in a private dwelling while the same is occupied and used by the possessor as his private dwelling, and the liquor is used for personal consumption by the owner, his family or his guests.

The possessor of such liquor, however, bears the burden of proof that the liquor was acquired and is possessed lawfully.

Intoxicating liquor is defined as a beverage containing more than one-half per cent. of alcohol. Any house, boat, vehicle or other place where liquor is manufactured or sold, is declared a nuisance.

No person shall manufacture, sell, barter, give away, transport, import, deliver, furnish or receive any intoxicating liquors.

Liquor for non-beverage purposes, and wine for sacramental use, may be sold under specified regulations.

Miss Jeanette Rankin, former Congresswoman, introduced a bill to denatured alcohol, medicinal preparations (including patent medicines) unit for beverage purposes, toilet articles, flavoring extracts and vinegars are exempted.

Registered physicians are authorized to issue prescriptions under strict regulations for the use of liquor in cases where it may be considered necessary as a medicine. Liquor advertisements of all kinds are prohibited.

Sale, manufacture or distribution of compounds intended for use in the unlawful manufacture of liquor is prohibited, together with sale or publication of recipes for home manufacture, grosswoman, appeared on the floor during the vote on the prohibition bill and was given an ovation.

TAKE BELL-ANS BEFORE MEALS and see how fine Good Digestion makes you feel.—Adv.

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